Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, August 20, 1817.

(58. Volume) (Number 1420.

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 25th Instant,

IN

Forbes Street,

CLOSE TO THE OFFICE OF

Charles Grant Esquire,

VARIOUS

Household Furniture,

SILVER, Plated, Glass, Queens, and China ware, about 20 Dozen of Bottled Beer (Hodgson), 22 Dozen very old Madeira, 20 Dozen Cape Madeira, with other wines. Also, a few Books. At the same time will be put up for sale a Barouche, and Barouchette, the latter with spare wheels and Harness. The property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Bombay, 20th August, 1817.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 25th Instant,

at the

GODOWNS

of

J. W. Tasker,

ADJOINING HIS OFFICE

AT 11 O'CLOCK

IN THE FORENOON

ONE Thousand Bags of Moongy Rice, recently, imported per PEMBROKE. For the convenience of Purchasers the lots will be made up in small quantities of, from one to ten, bags each.

Bombay, 20th August, 1817.

A CARD.

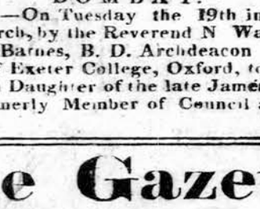
MR. MICHAEL LOUGHLIN, late of Ceylon, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the Public in General, that on Friday next the 22d Instant he intends to open a New Auction Room at No. 5 Hummum Street, where he will commence public sales at Auction, and hopes from his long experience in that profession, to be able to render every possible satisfaction to all persons who may do him the favor of intrusting their property to his management. At the same time Mr. L. begs leave to assure the public, that the strictest attention will be paid to the disposal of property for sale at Auction; all Accounts shall be rendered with promptitude and correctness; payments made with punctuality, and his terms will be of the most favorable nature. Printed catalogues of the articles for sale will be circulated previously to each sale day. The fixed days of sale at the Auction Room will be Friday and Saturday; the sale to commence each day at 11 o'Clock fore noon.

The general conditions of Mr. Loughlin's Auction Rooms, will be published in print and circulated previous to the commencement of his sales.

Any Gentleman desirous of having a sale at his own dwelling House in preference to the Auction Room, Mr. L. will attend with his people for that purpose, on any day in the week, with the exception of Friday and Saturday, those being the regular auction days at his Rooms; correct catalogues of the property thus to be sold will be carefully circulated in due time, previous to the fixed day of sale.

Mr. L. will also appraise property of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Bombay, 20th August, 1817.



ON FRIDAY & SATURDAY NEXT

THE

Following Articles

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE

BY AUCTION

AT

Loughlins

NEW AUCTION ROOM

VIZ.

A FEW dozen of English Claret, Real French Brandy in Bottle, Hollands Gin in ditto, Jamaica Rum in ditto, Good Madeira in ditto, French Claret in ditto, Beer in ditto, a few Articles of Silver ware, Ladies fashionable straw Bonnets, a small assortment of neat new sadlery sent out from Hastie as patterns; also a great variety of Europe and China Articles; the whole of which will be particularized in the Catalogues to be circulated on Thursday next the 21st Instant.

Bombay, 20th August, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARAIVED.—August 16, the Hon'ble Company's Ship Ernaad, Lieutenant D. Jones, from Bengal.

Ditto Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France left 28th July.

Ditto 18, Ship Lady Barlow, Captain William Roy, from Calcutta left 15th June 1817.

SAILED.—August 17, Brig Bridget, Captain Vincent May, to Liverpool,

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Pemberton.
Mr. Morgan.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday the 19th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend N Wade, the Venerable George Barnes, B. D. Archdeacon of Bombay, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Harriet Penelope, fourth Daughter of the late James Rivett Carnac, Esq. formerly Member of Council at this Presidency.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1817.

The arrival, at Madras, of the H. C. Ships *Carnatic* and *William Pitt*, has put our brother Editors, at that Presidency, in possession of European intelligence extending down to the 13th of April. Nothing, however, of much importance had occurred subsequent to the 7th, the date of our own latest advices. We have, nevertheless, selected, from the Madras Courier all we considered as likely to interest our readers.

We trust that the Editor of the Morning Chronicle is wrong in supposing that Ministers intend to interfere between Ferdinand of Spain, and the Independent Provinces of South America.

The Lord Chancellor had left London for Brighton, for the purpose, as it was said, of taking the Prince Regent's final pleasure on a new batch of Peers.

The Earl of March was married, on the 11th of April, to Lady Caroline Paget. The Duchess of Argyle was present at the ceremony, but the Marquis of Anglesea was absent.

The 3 per cent consols, for opening, were at 73¼ on the 12th of April.

JOHN BEBB, Esq. has been chosen Chairman and JAMES PATTISON, Esq. Deputy Chairman, for the current year.

Richard Chicheley Plowden,	Wm. Stanley Clarke.
John Hudleston,	John Thornhill, and
G. Abercrombie Robinson,	George Raikes, Esqrs.

go out by rotation, and are succeeded by

Charles Grant	Sweny Toone,
William Astell,	Campbell Majoribanks, Esqs.
George Smith,	and Sir John Jackson Bart.

The office of Commissioner of the Navy, at Trincomalie, has been abolished.

We are still unable to communicate the arrival of the Asia.

Madras.

We have to announce the arrival in the Roads on Sunday morning of the Honorable Company's Ships *Carnatic*, Captain John Blanchard, and *William Pitt*, Captain Charles Graham, the two last Indiamen of the season destined to Madras. They sailed from the Downs on the 15th of April, touched at Madeira on the 26th, and have had a fine run from thence direct to this Port. They spoke the Ship *Dorah* from Bengal, in Lat. 37 South and Longitude 20 East. She had part of the 66th Regiment on board destined for St. Helena. The following are lists of their Passengers.

PER CARNATIC.

For Bengal:—Mrs A. Mackenzie, Mr. Pruchard Money, Mrs E. Corrie, Mrs. R. M. Schmidt, Miss H. E. Brown, Miss E. Fraser, Miss A. Fraser, Miss C. Fleming, Miss E. Phipps, Miss E. Barnett, Miss E. Biddell, G. Money, Esq. Barrister, Rev. D. Corrie, Chaplain, Rev. B. Schmidt, and Rev. D. Schmidt, Missionaries, Mr. J. C. Brown, Writer, Mr. C. Fraser, ditto, Mr W. Fraser, ditto, Mr. D. Hastie, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. P. W. R. Stone, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Adlington, Mr. H. Skitten. Mr E. Forkler, Mr. T. Hicks.

For Madras:—Mrs. M. Greenway, Miis E Hazlewood, Miss H. Hazlewood, T. Greenway, Esq. J. W. Carrington, Esq. Captain S. Green, 6th Regt. N. I. Mr. P. Grant, Writer, Mr. C. P. Brown, do. Mr. F. Skitten, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. J. Hoare, Cadet, Mr. C. A Thursby.

For Bombay:—Mr. T. Farrel, Cadet.

PER WILLIAM PITT.

For Bengal:—Mrs. Janet Hutton, Miss Jane Hutton, Miss Mary Heathcote, Miss Louisa C. Hunter, Miss Alicia Hunter, Miss Russell, Miss Georgiana Russell, Miss Elizabeth Halhead, Miss Frances A. Halhead, Colonel Lewis Thomas, H. C. Service, Captain Collyer, H. C. Service, Mr. R. T. Glyn, H. C. Civil Service, Mr. H. Bell, ditto, Mr. Frederick Townsend, Writer, Mr. Thomas Jacob Turner, ditto, Mr. Thos. M. Munro, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Dunken Mac Laughlan, Free Merchant, Mr. Alexander Murray, do. Mr. C. F. Robinson, Free Mariner, Mr. Thomas Ridding, Cadet, Mr. Randle Jackson, ditto, and Mr. R. C. Macdonald, ditto.

For Madrds:—Miss Sarah Sherman, Miss Ann Begbie, Mr. Thomas R. Wheatley, Writer, Mr. D. Elliott, ditto, Messrs. Edward Lake, W. H. Agnew, H. G. Cotton, Alex. Munbee, Jno. Js. Underwood, R. T. Wallace, Thomas Thomson, Alexander Lame, Cadets.

The celebrated MARSHAL MASSENA died at Paris on the 5th of April. He was aged 56.

The Duke of Wellington, says a Paris paper of that date, is about to return to England.

The Princess of Wales is going to Paris.

English Extracts.

THE STAR,—APRIL 12, 1817.

No French Papers have arrived since Tuesday; but private Letters have been received, which mention some misunderstanding among the King of France's Body Guard, occasioned by the introduction of two individuals to commands in the corps, who had been equerries to, or held the situations near the person of Buonaparte. In consequence of this, many resignations have followed, and two companies are greatly reduced by them, so that there is a report of an intended dissolution of the whole corps. It would certainly be better for the King to dispense entirely with this description of force, than to affront his friends and to station his enemies in it, at the same time, that it is to be supposed worthy of the highest regard, and must by it's institution be placed in situations of the greatest confidence. The affair, as far as it is related, at present, would seem to render the fidelity of some of the persons about the King doubtful; and, therefore, we suppose it to be imperfectly known, there being no other fact tending to impeach the fidelity of the French Ministers. The two individuals alluded to are reported to be, the Baron de Jassauel, in the company D'Havré, and the Count d' Oudenarde, in the company of Noailles. The latter is the friend of Marshal Macdonald.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

APRIL 12.

Our readers have been informed that Mr. Vaughan was the bearer of a proposition from the Most Catholic King to the Court of Great Britain, to become the Mediator between him and the Independent Provinces of South America, which he feels himself unable to reduce to their former state of obedience to his authority. And rumour says, that the benefit offered to us for the exertion of our influence,—that is, for the employment of our Naval Power in his behalf, that we should enjoy a limited commerce with certain ports on the coast, instead of the unlimited commerce now enjoyed by our traders with the whole of it.

It will scarcely be believed by the public, that Ministers have lent a welcome ear to this proposal, and that equipments & appointments are actually on the tapis for carrying this mediation into immediate effect. For these two days past it has been confidently asserted that Admiral Sir George Cockburne is to command a squadron to go to the coast of South America—no doubt with the most pacific intentions—that is, to conciliate the spirit of disaffection, by preventing the entry of all merchantmen into their harbours, and all cruizers from making prize of Spanish vessels. This will be accompanied with an invitation to them to return to their original servitude, and to prefer the *ancien regime*, with all its blessings, to the Government which they were encouraged by us, to form for themselves.

The result of this political crusade may be easily anticipated. The Independent Provinces have advanced too far to recede—They have tasted too bitterly the fruits of Spanish dominion to relish the boon that is offered them—And the riches that they have the means to confer upon any State that shall in the moment of their exigency come forward to their assistance, will tempt some of our well-wishers to interfere, and our wise advocates for legitimacy will involve us in another war for its sake.

The report is, that four, if not five, Noble Peers have the promise of Dukedoms, viz. the Marquisses of Winchester, Buckingham, Stafford, Cornwallis, and Hertford. Of these the Marquisses of Buckingham and Cornwallis are old promises of his Majesty. To those there are to be several new creations of Peers, together with a list of Baronets.

THE ARMY.

We may at length venture to offer our hearty congratulations to that honourable and deserving body of men, the Officers of the British Army, upon an approaching and most extensive Brevet. The next Anniversary of the birth of our revered KING (4th day of June) will, we are assured, be celebrated throughout the Army, by that long talked of, anxiously expected, and well-merited measure. So many Officers have dropped off since the last general Brevet, we can (after a most laboured calculation) assure our Readers, with arithmetical precision, that the approaching measure will not add one farthing to the burthens of the people. We have seen a scale of the approaching Brevet, and the event will, we trust, prove the following anticipating of that step pretty correct, viz:

All Lieutenant-Generals, to Lieutenant-General HOUGOMEN, inclusive.

All Major-Generals, to Lord HOWARD, inclusive.

All Colonels, to Sir A. F. BARNARD, inclusive.

All Lieutenant-Colonels, to Lieutenant-Colonel M'KENZIE, York L. I. V. inclusive. All Majors, to Major OGILVIE, 4th Dragoon Guards, inclusive.

And every Captain, the date of whose Company is on, or antecedent to the 4th June, 1807.

After this step, a most extensive reduction will, we believe, take place throughout the British Army; but we can assure our Military Readers, that no Regiment in the Line (Infantry) is to consist of less than ten Captains: the intended reductions are to be of entire Regiments; and below the 69th, all will be struck off.

In our Dragoon Establishment, the 18th will be the Junior regiment retained.

All the Black, or Native Corps, are, eventually, to be removed from the West Indies, to others of our Foreign Possessions.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

It is with pleasure we insert the following Address from a numerous and repectable body of

Gentlemen in Edinburgh to Sir Samuel Romilly, concurring, as we decidedly do, in the just opinion which these individuals express respecting this enlightened, and independent Statesman.

Edinburgh, March 20, 1817.

Sir,—As inhabitants of this City we beg leave respectfully, but sincerely, to express the gratitude we feel for the important favour you have conferred on us, and the whole people of Scotland by procuring an amendment to be inserted in the Bill for suspending the wrongous Imprisonment Act. Your patriotic exertions have delivered us from a degrading distinction and lessened the risk of our being exposed to the capricious and wanton tyranny of inferior Magistrates. This generous conduct, and your able opposition to the measure itself, would amply merit the heartfelt esteem and approbation of every Scotsman and of every real lover of his country. But you, Sir, have far higher claims to our admiration. In you we behold the upright, consistent, and intelligent advocate of civil and religious liberty; the zealous assertor of the rights of your fellow men, whether countrymen or foreigners; the determined foe of mis-rule and oppression, and the human legislator whose benevolent efforts have so powerfully contributed to soften the sanguinary rigours of our penal code. We are proud of the House of Commons possessing such a character, and we feel assured that while you continue a member of that body, the encroachments of power cannot clandestinely be carried into effect, but will be exposed to the merited contempt of the nation.

We shall not further trespass on your valuable time, but we hope to be excused for having thus honestly expressed the sentiments of our minds, and trusting that you will long continue to enjoy the warm esteem of a grateful and free people.

We have the honour to be, &c.

To Sir S. Romilly, Knt. M. P. London.

To this letter the honourable and Learned Gentleman made the following answer, which was received in Edinburgh on Saturday last:—

Russell-square, London, March 29, 1817.

Sir,—I have received the honour of your letter of the 20th instant; inclosing one signed by many Gentlemen residing in Edinburgh, in which they are pleased to express their thanks for the alterations which I procured to be made in the Act of Parliament, recently passed, for suspending the Scottish Act to prevent wrongous Imprisonment, and their approbation of my general conduct as a Member of Parliament. It has been extremely gratifying to me, to find my conduct approved and applauded by Gentlemen who are themselves so respectable; and I beg that you will have the goodness to express my sincere acknowledgements to them. I have to thank you too, Sir for the kind manner in which you have made this communication to me. You observe that it is the wish of the Gentlemen who have signed this letter to make it public, if I see no objections to it. There is only one objection, and that is a very serious one. It is, that they have expressed their opinion of me in terms a great deal too flattering, and have gone much beyond any praise that I can aspire to. If it were not for this objection, I should have thought it extremely desireable that the letter should be published, because it appears to me to be of great importance that there should be some declaration of public opinion respecting the law, which Ministers fully intend should have been passed for Scotland. It is generally supposed, that before this Act expires a new Bill will be brought in for continuing it; and the declaration made by the Lord Chancellor, when the Amendments of the House of Commons were taken into consideration by the Lords, can leave little doubt that if a new Bill is brought in, it will be in the terms in which the present law was originally framed; and how such an evil is to be averted I know not, if it shall appear that the people of Scotland are really indifferent about it. I have the honour to be your most obedient and faithful servant,

SAMUEL ROMILLY.

THE ARMY.

Major-General Sir Frederick Adam. K.C. B. is appointed to the staff of the Army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major-General Haviland Smith, deceased.

In consequence of the reduction of the British force in France, the following officers have been ordered off the Staff from the 24th April.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. and two Aides-de-Camp.

Major-General the Honourable Sir W. O' Callaghan, K. C. B. and one Aid-de-Camp.

Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and one Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, Major Darling, and Captain Blankley, of the Adjutant General's Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Scovell, K. C. B Captains Mitchell and Hillier, of the Quarter Master General's Department.

During the last week, a continual succession of men from the Army in France, has arrived at the Invalid Depot, at Chatham, amounting to nearly 1500 men. There are at this time at the Invalid Depot, at Chatham, upwards of 2000 men of the above description.

A great number of Half-pay Officers continue to embark from France, both for the United States of America and for the Spanish Colonies, to serve in the ranks of the Insurgents. About 40 of these officers are to set out in a short time.

PARMA AND THE EX-EMPRESS MARIA-LOUISA.

It is remarkable, that Naples has not yet formally acknowledged MARIA-LOUISA, as Sovereign of the State of Parma; and this is the only Court in Europe, which has neglected to do so. FERDINAND, the weakest of all Sovereigns, who was restored, and is still defended by an Austrian army, nevertheless chooses not to reliquish some dormant claim to a territory, which from a distant period has been held by Austria. His claim, it seems, is founded on his being the heir of the FARNESE family, once Princess of Parma. The circular letter from the Emperor, announcing the appointment of his daughter, as Sovereign of the three Duchies, was addressed to Naples, at the same time as to the other Courts; but no answer upon the subject has been received!—It was reserved for Count M'AULAY to make the country of CORREGIO and PARMAGIANO as distinguished for the works of the Caraccis, as of its own native masters. One of his first objects, when the current of more important considerations had subsided, was to give orders for the restoration of the fine *frescos* of the Caraccis in the apartments of the Farnese palace. A former Duke, some half century ago, directed all the walls to be strongly white-washed, under an opinion, that the paintings were immoral. Up to this time it had been taken for granted, that the Duke had completely deprived the world of those master-pieces. Even the French, when, in their ardour for transplanting works of art, they carried away the *fresco* of the *Madonna del-Schola* from the convent of the Museum, never thought of the practicability of restoring and then removing this. M'AULAY undertook it, and his success has been, in every instance, beyond what could have been anticipated; in some complete. Works have been restored, which, in merit, did not yield to the celebrated ceiling of the Farnese palace at Rome; and the circumstance of their being some of the very last work of Annibal Caracci adds to the interest excited by their intrinsic excellence. As far as they have been restored, they are not immoral.

The disposition of the Ex-Empress is extremely mild; her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve the French mistook for *hauteur*, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons, whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated, as if they were paying their court to a Princess, that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than the usual degree. She plays on the piano, and sings extremely well. She reads a good deal of English, and she speaks it with a better accent, than could have been expected, and with more fluency. English books constitute a large part of her library, and she has made it the fashion at Parma to learn English. Her foudness for her son is well known; at her expence, his retinue at *Schoenbrunn* has been rendered far more ample and splendid than that provided for him by the Emperor FRANCIS. The title of Majesty is always given to her, when spoken to; but, when spoken of, she is called not *L'Imperatrice*, but *La Sovrana*. She has, at Parma, the *toilette* given to her by the city of Paris, on her marriage, and the cradle of the young *King of Rome*, as well as the jewels and the entire of the wardrobe. The *toilette* and cradle were described in the French papers at the time; the jewels are supposed to be far more valuable than those of any crowned head in Europe. Although this Princess is certainly not distressed by her absence from BUONAPARTE, and was but little cast down at her political reverses, she has latterly grown very thin, and therefore is unlike the portraits of her sold in England.

M'AULAY has ordered the excavations at *Velleia* to be prosecuted with vigour; but no very considerable discoveries have been made, at least, none to be compared in importance with those at Pompeia. It is said to be his intention to restore the great Farnese Theatre, which is far larger than that of Naples, and to make it fit for representations. It is built upon the grandest scale, and so constructed, that not only the view of the stage from every seat, but of every part of the house from the other parts, is more perfect than in any theatre elsewhere. The most interesting things, which have yet been discovered at Velleia, are the well-known *Table of Trajan*, and some fine fragments of statues. The latter are already placed on the grand stair-case of the Farnese Theatre.

The Morning Herald,—April 5.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1817.

French journals have come to hand, extracts from which are given in another of our columns. Their contents are generally unimportant; the most curious article being a quotation from one of the German journals and which brings intelligence from Elberfeldt relating to the French prisoners of war in Russia. Some of these men were employed at Kalouga, in working on a canal which was destined, says the account, to open a communication between Moscow and the Black Sea. Of others, a column, amounting to 700 men, had left a place called Malouka, in Siberia; and lost, on the march homeward, 400 of their number, before they reached the Prussian territory. At Moscow, the narrator (a Frenchman) left behind 1,100 prisoners of various nations. Four thousand, on the whole, were said to be on the march for Germany.

It appears, that two noblemen, a Belgian and a Frenchman, have been seized, with their papers, by the police of Paris, on suspicion of managing a correspondence with the exiled rebels of France.

The Duke of TARENTUM, Marshal MACDONALD, succeeds the Duke of BELLUNO as Major-General of the Royal French Guard.

We declare, and we hope that the public will give us credit for the sincerity of our declaration, that we recur to the situation in which Mr. CANNING now stands, with respect to his Portuguese mission, with feelings of great pain and poignant sorrow. We could have wished that the evening paper in which an attempt—feeble enough, GOD knows—is made to excuse the transaction, had been silent; we should probably not have resumed the subject. We indeed were the first to lay it before the public, but we had hardly then ourselves a perfect comprehension of the full criminality of the proceeding: subsequent examination, and the futile endeavour of *The Courier* to disguise it, have given us a more exact view of its real character; and while our antagonist, mutters, we are bound, in honour and consistency, to proceed; though we will frankly confess, as we have above intimated, that the discharge of this duty gives us pain.

The writer in *The Courier* compliments us on the dignity and ability displayed in our compositions, with the exception only of this individual case; wherein it is said, we have adopted a lower and more vulgar tone. We will explain the cause of this: vulgar crimes cannot be described but by appropriate expressions. Peculation is peculation; plunder, plunder: & tho' the courtiers and men of letters in England should conspire to impose softer names on these offences, still they will always be thus defined in brief, by the great bulk of the rational British public.

The facts against Mr. CANNING, and others too, as they stood in our last article, are these, and it is impossible to deny or elude them. We had a resident envoy at Lisbon, Mr. SYDENHAM, who, even before the commencement of his diplomatic duties, was strictly enjoined to confine his expenses to his ordinary allowance. He was told further, by Lord CASTLEREAGH himself, that his Lordship "could not anticipate any public ground for the continuance" of the late rate of expenditure; and, in the face of this dispatch, by which it appears that even the limited salary of an envoy (5,000*l.* per annum) is almost more than we could afford. Mr. CANNING, who had then joined the Ministers, and who *was of necessity going out to Lisbon on his own private affairs*, is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, with an allowance of fourteen thousand a year. So far in the story, Mr. CANNING is only the passive instrument of public wrong; from henceforth he becomes the active agent of it. It is necessary to know, that there never had been a person of the rank of Ambassador at Lisbon, even when the Sovereign resided there: however, the pretence (it is no more, as we shall soon show) for making Mr. CANNING Ambassador, and giving him the fourteen thousand a year, is, that he might in that character be ready to receive the Prince of BRAZILS, on his arrival from Rio Janeiro. The following fact will now no longer surprise; we have made it public before, but it is not the less afflicting: Mr. CANNING began to receive, and did receive, his allowance at the above rate, for being ready to attend the REGENT on his landing at Lisbon, *six or seven months before the Prince could by any possibility arrive there.* He began to receive it before the fleet set sail from England which was to fetch his Royal Highness! The Prince, in truth never did arrive. By waiting, therefore, three or four months longer, which Mr. CANNING might have done in perfect safety, he would have known that his Royal Highness never would arrive; and this shocking depredation would not have been committed on the national property.

But what will be said if we show, as we shall clearly, by dates and documents, that the whole story of the arrival of the PRINCE REGENT is a subsequent invention to cloke this infamous job; and that Mr. CANNING had given to him, and accepted, the 14.000l. a year, when there was no notion of the arrival of the Prince of BRAZIL in Europe? What is meant, we demand, by publishing now that short dispatch of Lord STRANGFORD'S, wherein it is said, that the Prince wishes to revisit his native country? Mr. CANNING had his appointment as Ambassador to Lisbon *before that note was received.* The date of the note is the 21st of June; and, on looking back, Mr. CANNING'S appointment is announced in the public journals ON THE TWENTY-NINTH OF JULY: so that, in point of time, it is almost as likely, that the Prince, first hearing Mr. CANNING was going to Lisbon, should have determined to cross the Atlantic, and meet him there, as, *vice versa*, that Mr. CANNING, first hearing of the Prince's intention to return to Europe, should have accepted the appointment to receive his Royal Highness. Our authority is one which cannot be forged; for we look back to our own journal of the above date, and there find it positively stated that Mr. CANNING is to go out Ambassador to Lisbon; Mr. WELLESLEY POLE to be Master of the Mint; and Mr. HUSKISSON, Privy Counsellor and Surveyor of Woods and Forests.

Why again, we ask, is Mr. SYDENHAM'S note, stating that he was forced by ill health to return to England, now brought forward, but with a view to deception? The date of that note is the 23d of July—that is, only six days before Mr. CANNING'S appointment as Ambassador to supersede him was published in the journals. It is undeniable, therefore, that neither the Prince of BRAZIL'S wish to visit Europe, supposing such a wish to have been expressed, nor Mr. SYDENHAM'S ill health, had any thing to do with Mr. CANNING'S ambassadorial appointment; but that he was sent out to an empty Court, on a salary of 14,000l. a year, at a time when, and to a place where, Lord CASTLEREAGH (WHO GAVE HIM THE JOB) had declared that he could anticipate no cause for spending more than an Envoy's allowance—that is, more than 5,000l. a year.

Oh! Why has Mr. CANNING done this! Why, among his honorable competitors for fame, has he made shipwreck of all that man should hold dear! Why would he accept such an appointment from any Minister whatever! Why above all did HE accept it from Lord CASTLEREAGH, whom he had previously described as alike incompetent to conduct office, or confer patronage! We shall always think of him with regret; and as we before said, it is with aversion we undertake this task of throwing the blaze of light and truth upon his misdeeds.

The writer in *The Courier* says, "That, notwithstanding his additional allowance, Mr. CANNING was a poorer rather than a richer man by the appointment." Let us even allow this to be true; what does it prove, but that Mr. CANNING, like many others, has taken the public money improperly, and is not much the better for it? We have suffered, and he is no gainer, but in pomp and vain ostentation, the passion which has ruined others as well as him. By way of homage to our learning, we are treated with Greek; it is therefore only to repay the compliment that we treat with Greek in return. The public now sees before it a new edition of the *Peri Parapres Bias*, The False or Sham Embassy, foully got up. A statesman might have employed his time, or converted his leisure, to a better purpose.

The following has been sent to us as an extract of a letter from Count RASTOPCHIN to one of his friends at London:—"I was much surprised at seeing in BUONAPARTE'S appeal to the British nation, that he had incurred danger in wishing to save Moscow from the conflagration in the year 1812. His amazing efforts and greatness of mind were, however, limited to mounting his horse as soon as the fire appeared, and galloping to the distance of two English miles from the town, in order to place himself in safety. He passed three days and three nights in a palace in the midst of a corps of troops, who bivouacked, and only returned to Moscow on the fourth day, when the conflagration had ceased, after having consumed 7,632 houses. I was well informed of all that was passing in the town by means of six officers disguised, who remained undiscovered during the whole of BUONAPARTE'S stay at Moscow; but on his quitting it, he set fire to the palace of the Kremlin, among others, and to the castle of Petrousky, which had served him as an asylum during the great conflagration. Perhaps this was done by him as an act of kindness, with the intention of purifying them by fire from the evils he had been the source of. From the tone of this appeal it would seem, that he dictated it at the moment when his mind was guided by the same feelings as during his passage to the island of St. Helena in 1815; and he appears unwilling to forget the style of his bulletins, which serves as a proof that habit is a second nature."

MANCHESTER.

The following detail of the events that have taken place is copied from the Manchester *Exchange Herald* of April 1:—

"Until Friday last, the information which the Magistrates had received rested in themselves and his Majesty's Ministers, to whom they had communicated it. The diabolical plot which they discovered being then about to burst, and having taken every possible precaution to repel, or rather to prevent, the threatening storm, they published that day the declaration. It is easy to imagine the consternation of the loyal and peaceably disposed inhabitants of these towns on reading the important document; but, alarming as was the public notification of the danger which had hovered over us, the detail of the black design is still more appalling.

"From the 10th of March, when the *Blanket Expedition* was defeated, the design now happily frustrated first showed itself. It is a fact, too well authenticated to be doubted, that meetings of Delegates from distant towns and districts have met secretly to discuss the means of carrying their horrid measures into effect. The subsequent capture of the Delegates, in council assembled on Friday afternoon, has furnished the proof. It appears they had previously assembled at the Royal Oak, in Downing-street, Ardwick, whence they adjourned to the George and Dragon, at Ardwick, where, about five o'clock, they were secured.

"The paper published and placarded [illegible] der of the magistrates informed our [illegible] the first precautionary measures. [illegible] now lay before them such particulars [illegible] quent circumstances as we can vouc[illegible]

"On Tuesday evening the [illegible] they afterwards published were laid [illegible] gistracy and police before a number [illegible] men of the first consideration in th[illegible] neighbourhood, who could not [illegible] their satisfaction at the silence which [illegible] so properly observed till every possible [illegible] of prevention was taken to make sure of the seizure of the Delegates; whose meeting, from different places, was to take place on Friday, at Ardwick. One of the Deputies was resident in Derbyshire, and had repeatedly been sent on missions from this town to some of the other largest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, intended, like Manchester, to partake of the fraternal embrace.

"During Friday night and on Saturday, the Magistrates and police continued on the alert. In addition to the eleven Deputies already mentioned, several other persons were apprehended. The locks were taken from the fowling-pieces in the gunsmiths' shops, and the gunpowder in the hands of the dealers was removed to a place of security; while the whole military force which could be spared, within marching distance, was added to the troops already here. In the course of Saturday night eight of the prisoners were sent off to London, secured by fetters, and well guarded.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"On Sunday a strong detachment of the 8th regiment of foot came from Warrington in boats: the Cheshire Yeomanry also hastened to the post of danger. The 54th foot, and the 1st Dragoon Guards, were also on active service; the whole under the command of the Commander of the District, Lieut.-General Sir John Byng. In the evening of Sunday, Mr. Nadin set off post for Sowerby, in Yorkshire, where he secured Knight, one of the leaders of the self-named Reformers; and about four o'clock yesterday morning lodged him in the New Bailey prison.

THE DIARY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a gun, or pistol, was fired by some villain into the window of the bed-chamber in which the daughters of Mr. H. Burgess, of Springfield, Salford, sleep: the slugs, or balls, broke several panes in the window; but, providentially, neither of the young ladies sustained any injury. [*The Times*,—*April* 3.

FIRST PARCEL OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE LISBON MISSION.

No. 1. EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD STRANGFORD TO LORD CASTLEREAGH; DATED RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 21, 1814.

The glorious events which have given peace and independence to Europe, have revived in the mind of the Prince of Brazil those eager desires to revisit his native country which had been for a time suppressed.

His Royal Highness had done me the honour to state his anxious hope, that Great Britain will facilitate the completion of his wishes upon this subject; and that he may return to Portugal, under the same protection as that under which he left it.

No. 2.—COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM EARL BATHURST TO HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT LISBON.

Foreign Office, October 31, 1814.

SIR,—There has been a large unavoidable excess in the Extraordinaries of the two Peninsula Missions during late years, and though the causes of that excess have either in a great measure ceased, or are in a course of diminution, it would hardly be possible at once to reduce the expences of either Mission altogether within the bounds which it may be proper permanently to assign to them; especially as, in Portugal, the return of the Court must of itself create occasion for an extraordinary expenditure.

[illegible] these grounds, and at the same time to relieve [illegible]far as possible from the responsibility of an indefinite extent of extraordinaries, it has been thought right, while your regular appointments are fixed (like those of Madrid) on the lower scale of ambassadorial appointments, at 8,200l. per annum, to specify the sum of 6,000l. as that to which it is hoped that you may be able to limit the extraordinary disbursements of the ensuing year. By the end of the year it may probably be practicable to form an estimate of the amount of the necessary expenditure of the British embassies in the Peninsula, which may serve as a rule in fixing their appointments on an adequate permanent footing. I am, &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. George Canning &c.

No. 3.—COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CANNING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, April 10, 1815.

MY LORD,—By the mails which came in yesterday, I learn (though not officially) that the accounts received in England from Rio de Janeiro, since Admiral Sir John Beresford's arrival there, create a doubt of the Prince Regent of Portugal's present intention to return to his European dominions.

Nothing has been received here from the Brazils which indicates any such change in his Royal Highness's intention: but should any impediments have been interposed to delay the execution of it until the intelligence of the late astonishing & afflicting revolution in the state of Europe shall reach Rio de Janeiro, it is possible that the receipt of that intelligence may determine his Royal Highness to remain there for the present.

In that case, or in the event of your Lordship's receiving such positive accounts as satisfy your Lordship's mind that such a determination has been taken by the Prince Regent of Portugal, I have to request your Lordship to lay at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, my humble resignation of the commission with which he was graciously pleased to honour me, in contemplation of the Prince Regent of Portugal's return.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

To the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

No. 4.—COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, May 11, 1815.

SIR,—Your despatch of April 10, tendering your conditional resignation of the Embassy to Lisbon, in the event of the Prince Regent of Portugal's intention to return to Europe being abandoned, has been laid before the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness is fully sensible of the zeal for his service which induced your Excellency to undertake this Mission, and of those considerations which have determined you to desire to relinquish it.

Notwithstanding there has been for some time strong reason to suppose that his Royal Highness had taken his determination to remain for the present at the Brazils, yet I have not hitherto considered that decision to be so unequivocally made, as to justify my making any official communication of the same to your Excellency.

That such is now the resolution of his Royal Highness, the mail of yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, seems to place beyond the reach of doubt. In the present state of the public business, I hope, however, I shall not transgress the spirit of your Excellency's wishes, by requesting that the period of your resignation may be suspended, till you are enabled to bring the Regency to a decision on the military concert to be established with the Allies. This course will also admit of the return home of Admiral Sir J. Beresford, which I should wish to await, before the continuance of the Prince Regent of Portugal at the Brazils shall be considered as absolutely decided; in which case, I shall not feel myself farther authorized to oppose any obstacle to a compliance with the desire which has been conveyed on the part of your Excellency to the Prince Regent, and which his Royal Highness was pleased to receive in the most gracious manner.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. G. Canning.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

No. 5.—EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CANNING TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, May 26, 1815.

I have to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's despatch, No. 20; and to request your Lordship to lay at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, my humble thanks for his Royal Highness's gracious and kind interpretation, as well of the grounds on which I originally accepted this mission, as of those on which I have tendered my eventual resignation of it.

The last despatches from the Rio, dated only in March, are (as I am informed) entirely silent upon the Prince Regent's return; and I really believe that nothing is known here of his intentions.

In reply to the other part of your Lordship's despatch, it would not become me to say more than that, having put my resignation entirely into your Lordship's hands, I have no farther anxiety on that subject; but that so long as my services here are thought useful by the Prince Regent, they are absolutely at his Royal Highness's command.

No. 6.—EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CANNING TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, May 30, 1815.

In contemplation of the eventual termination of my mission, I feel it my duty to execute, as well as I can, that part of the instructions of Lord Bathurst's despatch of October last, which relates to the scale of appointments at which this mission might be permanently and adequately settled.

In doing this I shall have occasion to refute the injurious exaggerations which I find to have been propagated in England respecting my allowances; exaggerations and misrepresentations which your Lordship will give me credit for disdaining, as far as they regard me personally; but of which it is, nevertheless, natural on my own account, as well as just to the Government at home, that I should leave a recorded refutation.

When I accepted this mission it was impossible that, with the printed accounts of the Civil List lying on the table of the House of Commons, I should not advert to what had been the scale of its expenditure during the preceding years.

Seeing that, in the period from the 5th of April, 1812, to the 5th of April, 1814 (the date to which the accounts came down), that expenditure was stated, in salary and extraordinary allowances, at about 32,000l. for the first year, and at about 28,000l. for the second; it would have been madness to succeed to a situation in which such an expenditure had been found necessary, without some understanding as to the limits to which, if necessary my expenditure might go, and within which it was, at all events, to be confined.

The interval which had elapsed was too short to enable any one to form a judgment as to what might be the practicable reduction of expenditure; and as, with the exception of the ten days (or thereabouts) which Mr. Sydenham spent here, the mission was, during that interval, in the hands of a Charge d'Affaires, no fair inference could be drawn from it in respect of the fit establishment of the mission on a permanent scale.

The sum fixed as that which my extraordinary expenditure should not exceed was in no degree of my suggestion. I resolved, whatever it might be either to confine my expenses within it, or, if I found that to be impracticable, to resign the mission forthwith.

I found, as I expected, on my arirval here, that the footing on which the British mission had been accustomed to stand could not be suddenly lowered without impairing the whole nature of its relation with the Government

In this view the rank of Ambassador, while it could make no practical difference in expence, of which the salary (whether as Ambassador or as Envoy) supplied only a part, was politically important, as counterbalancing the positive loss of rank and influence which would otherwise have been occasioned by the British Minister's being no longer a member of the Regency.

Your Lordship may perhaps apprehend that after this preface, I am about to bequeath to you an opinion in favour of some very exorbitant endowment for maintaining the splendour of the British embassy at Lisbon.

And you will perhaps be surprised when I follow it up by stating, that, supposing an adequate allowance made for outfit, the old ambassadorial appointments of 8,200l. per annum, exclusive of the usual recognized contingencies (which form no part of the expenses of the Minister), would be adequate to the support of the mission; on condition—

That those appointments are paid free of deductions at home; and (what is most important at this place)—

That they are paid free from loss on exchange, and on depreciation of paper here.

When the exchange is at par (67½) the dollar is at 4s. 6d: when the exchange is at 75, the dollar costs 5s.; its value in expenditure here remaining in both cases the same.

The exchange is now 72½; it has been as high as 74; and probably, as the war goes on, will rise much higher.*

After the loss on exchange comes that upon the paper money.

A bill upon England for 100l. should produce *at par* 444 dollars in coin. With the exchange at 75, it would produce about 400l. This is the first loss.

But one-half, viz 200 out of 400 are paid *in paper*; which paper bears a discount of 14,15, 16, or, as last week, of 20 per cent., or more. Taking it only at 16, there is another loss of 32 dollars out of 200; and the produce of the 100l. at 75, therefore, would be only 368 dollars, instead of 444; of which the value to expend would be about 83l.

The paper thus obliged to be taken can only be gotten rid of, in most of the ordinary details of common expenditure, at the discount which it bears.

The law enjoins its acceptance at par, but custom is stronger than the law.

By these successive processes, the nominal appointments of 8,200l. first reduced by deductions in England to 6,914l., would be farther reduced in their transfer from England hither, by about 7 or 8 per cent. at the *present* rate of exchange, to between 6,300l.; & 6,400l.; & farther, in their conversion into Portuguese money, to something about 5,800l.

There remains to speak of the first supposition, with which I qualify my opinion of the probable sufficiency of the old Ambassadorial allowances; I mean the sufficiency of equipage money for out-fit: a consideration applying with peculiar force to this country, and, I suppose, to Spain.

In my own case, I find by my agent's accounts, which I received by the last packet, that my out-fit has amounted to something more than 3,200l. in addition, I do assure your Lordship, to no inconsiderable portion of my own private funds. To this is added, for fees at different offices, Custom-house charges, insurance, &c. &c. about 800l, together about 4,000l.

The allowance of equipage money is 1,500l, with some deductions.

The difference something above 2,500l., absorbs, within a trifle, one-half of the aggregate amount of the *ordinary* appointments due to me for the three quarters of the year ending the 5h of July.

Those appointments, nominally 8,200. per annum, are (as I have stated) reduced by deductions in England to 6,914: of which the three-fourths amount to 5,186l.: of this sum about 2,600l. remained to be remitted to me here, subject in its remittance to the loss on exchange, and in its conversion here to the loss on the paper.

* I take the liberty of enclosing to your lordship some Lisbon gazettes, in which are marked the variations of exchange, and of the discount on paper money.

Under these circumstances it is that I shall, up to the 5th of July, have drawn upon my agent, under the instructions in Lord Bathurst's despatch of October last, for sums amounting, to 4000l. on account of extraordinaries. I may possibly, at the winding up of my mission, have occassion to draw for 500l. more.

If I shall with this aid have been enabled to carry on the mission to the end of the three-quarters of the year, I am clearly warranted in saying that, with an allowance for outfit adequate to its purpose, and with the *ordinary* allowances, paid free from deductions in England, and from loss on exchange and conversion here, I should not have had occasion to draw *at all* upon the allowance for *extraordinary* expenditure.

No. 7.—EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. CANNING.

Foreign-office, June 22, 1815.

His Royal Highness's Government being now in possession of the final determination of the Prince Regent of Portugal not to avail himself of the opportunity which was offered to him of returning to his European dominions, and the application which your Excellency was instructed to make to the Regency of Portugal, for the employment of a part of the Portuguese armies on the continent, having been deferred to an indefinite period, I have not thought it expedient any longer to delay to lay before his Royal Highness your Excellency's resignation of your Embassy at Lisbon; and I am accordingly commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that he has been graciously pleased to accept of the same, and that you are consequently at liberty to terminate your mission when most agreeable to yourself. Your letters of recall will be forwarded to you by the packet of next week; when I shall transmit to you his Royal Highness's commands with respect to the person to whom you will deliver over the duties of the mission, in the event of Mr. Casamajor's having returned home.

No. 8.—EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CANNING TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, August 11, 1815.

Immediately upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 27, I communicated its contents verbally to Don Mig. Per. Forjaz deferring the official notification of them till I should receive my letters of recall, and should be apprized of your Lordship's determination as to the person into whose hands I am to give over the archives of the mission.

No. 9.—COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD BATHURST TO MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, Sept. 12, 1815.

SIR,—In reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 11th of August, I have now the honour to enclose to you your letters of recall, together with a letter of credential to the Portuguese Secretary of State, introducing Mr. Croft as his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Upon your taking leave of the Governors of the kingdom of Portugal, your excellency will present Mr. Croft to them as his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires appointed to reside in Lisbon, for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary intercourse between the two Governments; leaving with that gentleman the official correspondence with the ciphers and deciphers in your Excellency's possession, and such instructions for the guidance of his conduct as the existing circumstances may seem to you to require.

I have the honour to, &.

(Signed) BATHURST.

His Excellency the Right Hon. George Canning, &c.

No. 10.—EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CANNING TO LOND CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, Oct. 10, 1815.

I have delivered to his Excellency Don Mig. Per. Forjaz, the letter addressed to him by Lord Bathurst, announcing, the appointment of Mr. Croft as his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires. I, at the same time, introduced Mr. Croft in that character to M. de Forjaz; I have likewise introduced him personally to their Excellencies the Governors of the kingdom.

I have given over to Mr. Croft the correspondence & ciphers of the mission. It does not occur to me, that there are any points on which it is necessary for me to furnish him with written instructions for his conduct (perfectly acquainted as he is with the general course of the business); but I shall nevertheless be most happy at all times (so long as I remain in this country) to afford him any assistance in my power, on any points on which he may wish to have recourse to me.

No. 11.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. CANNING TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Lisbon, January 10, 1816.

I find by a statement of my account with my agent, which I received by the last packet, that he has inadvertently received from the Treasury, on my account, a sum of 1,500l. as *extraordinaries* for the quarter from the 5th July to the 10th October. I say "inadvertently," because I am convinced that he would not desiguedly have acted against my instructions.

From the beginning of July, at which period I received your Lordship's notification of the final acceptance of my resignation, I considered it my duty, so long as the mission remained in my hands, to confine myself strictly within the limits laid down in the Report of the Civil List Committee, nor have my drafts upon my agent, for the quarter ending October 10th, exceeded that limitation.

I write by this packet to my agent, desiring him to set right the mistake which has been made in issuing as extraordinaries what I had no thought of drawing for as such, by either causing to be retained at the Treasury, to re-place the sum of 1,500l. so improperly issued, the like sum out of the regular quarter's allowance of 2,000l. due to me the 10th of October, if that quarter's allowance shall not yet have been issued, or by returning so much to the Treasury, if it has.

SECOND PARCEL OF PAPERS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS SYDENHAM, ESQ. TO WILLIAM HAMILTON, ESQ. DATED LISBON, JULY 8, 1814: RECEIVED 22D OF JULY.

——While the Duke of Wellington was at Madrid he spoke to me on the subject of my allowances at Lisbon; and he gave me the comfortable assurance of my being ruined, unless Government allowed me something more than the usual salary, diminished by the usual deductions in England, and the loss of exchange. He promised to mention the subject to Lord Castlereagh, and I have written to him to remind him of his promise. I find that Mr. Casamajor has been living in a very quiet retired way, with no suite to feed and lodge; and by the examination of his books, I perceive that he does not live on less than 100l. a week.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO THOMAS SYDENHAM, ESQ.

Foreign-office, July 18, 1814.

Sir,—I think it necessary, before, I am informed of your arrival at Lisbon, to acquaint you, that it is his Royal Highness's commands, that during your residence at the Court of Portugal you confine your personal expenses within your ordinary allowances, as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipontentiary. I have directed Mr. Casamajor to lose no time in removing the mission from the house of the Marquis de Pombal; and I *cannot anticipate* any public grounds for continuing the expenditure of his Majesty's servants at Lisbon on the scale on which it has been conducted during the continuance of the war in the Peninsula. I am &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH

Thomas Sydenham, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM THOMAS SYDENHAM, ESQ. VISCOUNT CASTLEREACH, DATED LISBON, 23D JULY, 1814.

"I am extremely concerned to acquaint your Lordship, that the state of my health will compel me to leave Lisbon, for the purpose of returning to England, without admitting of my waiting to receive from your Lordship a regular permission to that effect.

[*The Times*,—*March* 31.

GENERAL SAVARY AND MURDER OF CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

In this day of eventful discoveries and disclosures, we do not know that any writing, containing matter of this kind, has inspired us with a more painful interest than a "Vindication of General Savary from the Murder of Captain Wright and others," drawn up by the General himself, and published, with his name, in the last number of the *Pamphleteer*. We wish all the admirers of Buonaparté's Government to read this document, that they may gain an idea of the hidden and dark atrocities which were committed by the Corsican and his satellites, during the season of their elevation. The circumstances relating to the administration of the Temple, during the time of Capt. Wright's confinement, are so curious that we shall insert them.

"D'Henout pretends that I searched the Temple without the concurrence of Fouche.

He may have meant to compliment him by this, but he is not less incorrect in this point than on others, which I shall proceed to demonstrate."

* * * * *

"No person whatsoever had the power of opening the gates of the Temple without an express order from the Minister of the Police, and I defy Mr. Fouche to give me a single instance to the contrary. Any other regulation would have compromised the responsibility of the Minister every day

"When I was myself invested with this office, I found this kind of severity so rigorously established, that I was obliged, whenever circumstances required it, to give express leave to those employed by different Ministers, to execute the commissions with which they were charged from the Minister of War, Secretary of state, &c. &c.

"I perfectly recollect all the circumstances under which I have ever been obliged to go to the Temple."

* * * * *

"The first time of my going there was to see this very Captain Wright; he had just been brought in there, and had claimed me as an acquaintance, having known me on board the Tiger, where he was Lieutenant under the command of Sir Sidney Smith; I was at that time Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Desaix, who negociated with that officer the treaty for the return of the army of Egypt.

"As I was not permitted to enter the prison of the Temple, I prevailed on the keeper to let Wright come to the grate, where I saw him, and conversed with him where I was, being desirous to hear what he had to say to me."

* * * * *

"France has hitherto been ignorant of the couse of the removal of M. Fouche, whom I succeeded as Minister of Police, the 3d of June, 1810. He was disgraced by the Emperor for having conducted an intrigue tending to give him credit with the public for establishing peace with England; and it so happened that, in consequence of interfering in what did not concern him, and employing agents about the Marquis Wellesley, then Prime Minister in England, he overthrew, by his intrigues, an actual negociation, which was otherwise likely to have terminated favourably. This negociation had been authorised by the Emperor, and had been opened through the means of a Dutch house, which had sent one of the partners to London, who was doing very well there, when the steps taken by the agent of M. Fouché gave rise to suspicion. (It was M. Fagan, an old officer of the Irish brigade in the French service. who was employed by M. Fouché in this affair; and to him I am indebted for the account of his mission.)

"The Marquis Wellesley found, in what was said to him on one side by the agent of M. Fouché, and on the other by the person with whom he was first in treaty, an incoherence which naturally excited his suspicions; and not being able to unravel the affair, and ignorant in which of the two to place confidence, he broke off with both of them, and gave orders for their quitting the country. The Emperor, who could not conjecture the reason of so abrupt a conclusion, and one so different from what he had hoped for, had the matter investigated, and soon learnt that M. Fouché had been negociating on his own part, and had consequently substituted an intrigue in lieu of an actual treaty. He was likewise informed, that M. Ouvrard had been the agent of M. Fouché in England. The Emperor immediately ordered his arrest, unknown to the Minister Fouché; because, if he had intrusted him with it, he would not have failed putting Ouvrard on his guard; whereas, the Emperor was desirous to interrogate him before he could have any communication with M. Fouché. Consequently an order was immediately forwarded to me from St. Cloud (I was in Paris) to arrest M. Ouvrard, and to conduct him to Vincennes private-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ly; and it was enjoined me to do so before the return of M. Fouché, who was then, it being Wednesday, with the Council of Ministers at St. Cloud."

By the last extract it will be seen, that if Fouché was *e secretis* of the Emperor, Savary was *e secretioribus*. On the subject of Capt. Wright's death he thus concludes:—

"If the report of the death of Wright is to be found, it must be made out with all the usual formalities; if it is not so made out, we may believe whatever we please respecting those who ought to have seen it done: but if it has been removed from the records, whatever may have been the motive, and has been likewise effaced from the register of the prison, which we may suppose would follow, there is yet another way of arriving at the truth, by the list of the Cashier, who would be very careful how he destroyed any of his vouchers. In ascertaining, then, the precise day on which payment had ceased to be issued for Captain Wright, an investigation might be set on foot by examining those persons who were in the Temple at that period; the keeper is yet living, and he could undoubtedly declare the name of the regular attending surgeon, who could likewise make known the name of the medical officer who examined the body with him. Thus the truth must infallibly be brought to light: so great a crime always leaves sufficient traces for investigation; it is only necessary to pursue them. The whole business would be discovered by producing the list of expenditure in the prison for the months of November and December, 1805, and by turning over the records of the Minister of Police, and the register of that period.

"Wright had been confined in the Temple since the month of April or May, 1804; and his death occurred in November or December, 1805; that is to say, 20 months after his admittance. Can any reasonable person suppose, that if such a crime had been resolved upon, the execution of it would have been delayed 20 months? And is there not equal absurdity in imagining that the Emperor would have sent one of his Aides-de-Camp from the field of Austerlitz to perpetrate it? It is unpardonable in M. Fouché to have neglected to make a disclosure of all the circumstances of this event: which occurred during his ministry; and this negligence, or folly, can be explained to me in no other way than by the personal interest he had in establishing an opinion in the public mind, that as for himself he had done nothing but good in the office he held; whereas, the Emperor had a *contre police* conducted by me, and that it was from that source all the evil originated, of which he himself, the Minister, was only informed of when the remedy was too late."

The cause of Capt. Wright's death, therefore, remains as much unknown as ever.

The affair of Mr. Bathurst, who was mysteriously lost, upon the Continent, in a mission to the north of Europe, is treated of in a note. Savary seems to affix the criminality of this act in more decided terms to Fouché, Buonaparté being engaged in the German campaign. Savary thus argues:—

"Is it not more probable that, if the English courier was prevented from the execution of his duty, the order for his seizure must have originated in Paris? There is no other possible way of accounting for the fact; and in that case I could not have been at all concerned in the affair. If, again, the event took place in the year 1807, I was absent the whole of that year, either at the siege of Dantzig, or as Governor of Konigsberg.

"I add some further particulars, because, in consequence of having succeeded M. Fouché as Minister of Police, I have discovered that he had frequently the indelicacy, when he had reason to suspect the issue of any business he had managed, with respect to himself, to throw the blame on the Emperor, whom he traduced in asserting that every villainous transaction was through my immediate agency, and that he himself, M. Fouché, was not informed of the matter till the evil was accomplished.

"As his successor, I have often heard of the seizure of a courier at Bremen; and I recollect that he actually sent to the Emperor at Vienna dispatches found on the person of an English courier near Bremen, who was going to Sweden.

The Emperor did not attend to them for two or three days after they arrived; he doubtless must have imagined that they had been stolen from the courier; and I will stake my life that those who committed the fact took good care to conceal the particulars of it from him. If these dispatches, then, belonged to Mr. Bathurst, it remains with M. Fouché to explain how they fell into his hands; and the English Government can very well settle the question, whether there were any other dispatches from the British Cabinet missing at that time."

The following paragraph presents a singular view of the practices of Fouché while Minister of Police, as charged upon him by Savary:—

"I cannot forbear remarking, that whenever in the administration of M. Fouché, *an English life was lost*, occurring always during the Emperor's absence, reference has undeviatingly been made to me as the person charged with the execution of the atrocity, and *many facilities have occurred* in the establishment of such an opinion respecting these enormities."

We must add, that in this interesting production there is an account of the death of Pichegru; of the imprisonment anddeportation of Moreau; and a most disgraceful story of that wretched woman the late Queen of Sicily.

NAPOLEON AND WIELAND.

In the autumn of 1803, some of the Princes, then assembled at the Congress of Erfurt, came for a few days to visit the Court of Weimar, and among them Napoleon. He was accompanied by a troop of French players, who borrowed the theatre, and on the 6th October exhibited in it Voltaire's Death of Cæsar. Wieland went to see this tragedy, in which Talma was to perform, and sat as usual in a private side-box of the second tier, reserved for the ducal family, to which he had been attached as preceptor. Napoleon observed him there, and inquired who was the venerable old man with the black velvet *calotte*: this was the usual costume of Wieland, who not liking to wear a wig, and being exposed by the baldness of his crown to colds of the head, had adopted a circular cap resembling that of the Catholic Priests. After having been informed by the Prince Primate that this was Wieland, Napoleon signified a wish to see him after the play; and Wieland accordingly was ushered to the ball-room, which was to be the next place of rendezvous. In one of Wieland's letters the following account is given of the interview.

"I had not been many minutes there before Napoleon came across the room toward us; the Duchess then presented me to him regularly, and he addressed me affably, with some words of compliment, looking me steadily in the eye. Few mortals have appeared to me so rapidly to see through a man at a glance; he instantly perceived, that, notwithstanding my celebrity, I was a plain, unassuming old man; and, as he seemed desirous of making for ever a good impression upon me, he at once assumed the form best adapted to attain his end. I never saw a man in appearance calmer, plainer, milder, or more unassuming. No trace about him of the consciousness that he was a great Monarch. He talked to me like an old acquaintance with his equal; and, what was very rare with him, chatted with me, exclusively, an entire hour and half, to the great surprise of all present. At length, about midnight, I began to feel inconvenience from standing so long, and took the liberty of requesting his Majesty's permission to withdraw. '*Allez donc*; said he, in a very friendly tone, '*bon soir*.'

"The more remarkable traits of our interview were these:—The previous play having drawn our conversation upon Julius Cæsar, Napoleon observed, 'that he was one of the greatest characters in universal history; and indeed, added he, 'would have been, without exception, the greatest, but for one blunder.' I was about to enquire to what anecdote he alluded, when he seemed to read the question in my eye, and continued:—'Cæsar knew the men who wanted to get rid of him, and he ought to have been rid of them first.' If Napoleon could have read all that passed in my inner mind, he would have perceived me saying—Such a blunder will never be laid to your charge.

"From Cæsar our conversation turned to the Romans; he praised warmly their military and their political system. The Greeks, on the contrary, seemed to stand low in his opinion. The eternal scuffle between their little Republics was not formed (he said,) to evolve any thing great. But the Romans were always intent on grand purposes, and thus created the mighty Colossus which bestrode the world.' I pleaded for the art and literature of the Greeks; he treated both with contempt, and said, 'they only served to dispute about.' He preferred Ossian to Homer. In poetry, he professed to value only the sublime and energetic and pathetic writers, especially the tragic poets: but, of Ariosto, he spoke in some such terms as Cardinal Hippolito of Este did; not aware, however, I think, that in this he was giving me a box on the ear. For any thing humorous, he seemed to have no liking; and notwithstanding the flattering friendliness of his apparent manner, he repeatedly struck me as if cast from bronze.

"At length, however, he had put me so much at my ease, that I asked him how it came about that the public worship, which he had reformed in France, had not been rendered more philosophic and more on a par with the spirit of the times. 'My dear Wieland, (he replied,) worship is not made for philosophers, they neither believe in me nor my priesthood. As for those who do believe, you cannot give them, or leave them, wonders enow. If I had to make a religion for philosophers, it should be just the reverse. In this tone the conversation went on for some time, and Buonaparté professed so much scepticism, as to question whether Jesus Christ had ever existed. This (adds Wieland,) is very quotidian scepticism; and in his free-thinking I saw nothing to admire, but the openness with which he exposed it."

Buonaparté sent shortly afterwards to Wieland a brevet of admission into his legion of honour.

LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY IN EGYPT.

(*By Thomas Leigh, Esq. M. P.*)

We have been somewhat eager for the appearance of this Work, Mr. L. having advanced further above the Cataracts which form part of the boundary of Upper Egypt, than the generality of Travellers have done; and he has mentioned a number of villages, and described several antique temples, which are found on the banks of the Nile, between these Cataracts and Ibrim, in Nubia. Unaccompanied, however, as these descriptions are with drawings, so essential in all topographical and architectural researches, we regret that their Interest is considerably diminished.—The following Extracts are sufficiently curious; the first refers to the Capital of Nubia.

"On the 21st, the wind having been contrary for some days, we quitted our boat and procured asses and camels to ride to Dehr, which was about 14 miles distant, and where was the residence of Hassan Cacheff, who had been represented to us as the most powerful chieftain in the country of the Barabras.

The name of Dehr is rather applicable to a district than to a collection of houses or town; and we were apprised of our approach to the residence of the Cacheff, only by a somewhat greater populatiou, and by observing the mud cottages more numerously placed about the spot.

"From this circumstance it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to form any tolerable guess at the population of what may be considered the capital of Nubia. We had been told that we should arrive during the celebration of a marriage of the Cacheff, in honour of which he was giving a festival to the inhabitants of Dehr, and we were rather surprised to hear our crew, who were natives of the country, call it (in lingua Franca) a *fantasia*. The rejoicings lasted ten days. After passing many huts scattered amongst date trees, we reached the house of the chief, distinguished only by its being built of brick, and consisting of two stories.

"Our appearance soon drew together a number of the natives, who viewed us, the first Europeans they had yet seen, with every mark of astonishment. Though in consequence of the festival, many of them were drunk, they offered us no incivility, but we sat down under a rude sort of arcade of bricks, and waited patiently till we should be admitted to an interview with the Cacheff: In about an hour's time, a large mess was brought us consisting of layers of bad paste, upon which was a piece of boiled goat's flesh swimming in hot butter." We invited the people about to partake of it, with which they seemed much pleased, and shewed us every mark of good will and hospitality. By this time the news of our arrival had spread to all parts of the town, and numbers had collected to see the strangers. After waiting about four hours, the Cacheff came down to us, attended by five or six of his chief Officers, and a number of negro guards to keep off the mob. He appeared to be about twenty years old, six feet high, and of an handsome person, but evidently half drunk with araki, a spirit they distil from dates. He began by boisterously asking us what we wanted, and why we had come to Dehr? We replied we were come to pay our respects to him, and to see the remains of antiquity with which his country abounded.—He answered there was nothing curious to see, but "I suppose you are come to visit the tombs of your ancestors?" We then asked his permission to go to Ibrim, which he flatly refused, alleging first, that there was nothing to be seen there, and next, that he had no horses to convey us;—in short, he appeared in no humour to gratify our wishes, and we began even to repent of our rashness in having placed ourselves in the power of a man whom we found surrounded by more than 300 armed negro slaves, ready to execute any order of capricious cruelty which he might give in his present state of intoxication.

"We afterwards learned that the 300 slaves whom we saw at Dehr, formed only a small part of the force which obeyed the orders of Hassan, in the whole amounting to nearly 3000, scattered about the country. The Cacheff may be considered a great slave merchant, his troops, which are his own property, being purchased from Dongola, Senaar, and other parts of Soudan. They are employed in levying contributions, and in guarding his harem.

"We knew not what to expect from the rude reception of the Cacheff, who had so peremptorily refused us permission to proceed; and feeling ourselves entirely in his hands, submitted quietly to the curiosity of those about us, who began to examine our arms and unsheath our swords, with which latter they seemed particularly delighted. The Cacheff remained a short time longer with us, probably in expectation of our offering him a present; in this, however, he was disappointed, as we thought it better to defer urging our request that evening, considering his intoxication. We contented ourselves with demanding a lodging, which he ordered his secretary to appoint us, and took leave, promising to see us in the morning. The secretary, who was a Barabra, but who spoke and wrote Arabic, conducted us to a miserable hut built of mud, whose walls were about twelve feet high, and without a roof, instead of which, at each end were a few date branches forming a kind of shed; wretched as our habitation was, it seemed, next to the house of the Cacheff, the best in Dehr, as it consisted of two rooms. When the secretary departed, we found an armed negro at our door, placed either as a guard of honour, or perhaps to prevent our escape. Left alone, we began to reflect on the step we had taken; we knew not what to think of the intentions of the Cacheff, whether we should be permitted to proceed, or be detained at Dehr, exposed to the extortions and ill-treatment of these barbarians.

"The negro slaves were all armed with spears, and shields, made either of camel or hippopotamus skin, and they carried daggers and swords, which latter appear (owing to the manner in which the scabbards are made) much larger at the point than the hilt.

"The disparity of numbers was so great, that though we were much better armed, we had little chance of making a stand against so many enemies. Our anxiety was at length relieved by the arrival of our supper, which was sent from the house of the Cacheff, and was a mess similar to that with which we had been treated before.

"As we began now to consider ourselves the guests of Hassan, and protected by the rights of hospitality, we arranged our comfortless habitation as well as we could, and passed the night, hoping for the best. Early in the morning we received a visit from the secretary, who plainly told us his master the Cacheff expected a present, and hinted that one of our swords would be acceptable. We said we intended to have offered him a watch, but that we were unwilling to part with our arms, as they were absolutely necessary to our defence. He left us, observing that we might see the Cacheff at eleven o'clock, when he would expect us at his house. At the appointed time we waited on the chief, and found him smoking at the end of a long chamber. He was dressed in linen trowsers, wore a turban, and had a bournous thrown over his shoulders: the only mark of authority he carried about him was a rude iron truncheon, which he held in his hand. After the first salutation, we sat down, and they brought us coffee and pipes. Through the means of our dragoman we began to open our business with the Cacheff, by first making him an offer of a watch, several of which we had brought from Malta, for the purpose of making presents. The Cacheff thanked us for our offer; but, as we were unable to make him comprehend its use, declined its acceptance. The way in which it was refused, and the great admiration of our arms the night before, convinced us that we should obtain no facilities in the prosecution of our journey, without the sacrifice of one of our swords. I accordingly took off my own, which was a fine Damascus blade, of about 500 piastres value, and requested permission to throw it over his shoulders. The effect of this present was instantaneous; he was highly pleased, and assumed the most friendly manner. He asked me if I left my harem at the cataracts? meaning, as I understood, to give me a female slave as a present to my wife. When he was answered in the negative, he spoke to his secretary, who retired, and soon returned with a negro boy of about ten years old. On his entrance, the Cacheff called the slave to him, spoke some words, and gave him his hand to kiss. With evident marks of agitation, the boy approached me, kissed my hand, and put it to his forehead. The simple ceremony I had witnessed was the transfer of the property of the negro to myself.

"We seized the opportunity of the favourable disposition of the Cacheff to repeat our request of going to Ibrim, which was granted without any hesitation, and an offer was made us of horses and dromedaries, or any thing else in his power.

"We were bent on going [to a pit where the mummies of crocodiles were said to have been deposited in ancient times], and the Arabs at last undertook to be our guides for a reward of 25 piastres. After an hour's march in the desert, we arrived at the spot, which we found to be a pit or circular hole of 10 feet in diameter, and about 18 feet deep. We descended without difficulty, and the Arabs began to strip, and proposed to us to do the same: we partly followed their example, but kept on our trowsers and shirts. I had by me a brace of pocket pistols, which I concealed in my trowsers, to be prepared against any treacherous attempt of our guides. It was now decided that three of the four Arabs should go with us, while the other remained on the outside of the cavern. The Abyssinian merchant declined going any further. The sailors remained also on the outside to take care of our clothes. We formed therefore a party of six; each was to be preceded by a guide—our torches were lighted—one of the Arabs led the way,—and I followed him.

We crept for seven or eight yards through an opening at the bottom of the pit, which was partly choked up with the drifted sand of the desert, and found ourselves in a large chamber about 15 feet high.

This was probably the place into which the Greek, Demetrius, had penetrated, and here we observed what he had described, the fragments of the mummies of crocodiles. We saw also great numbers of bats flying about, and hanging from the roof of the chamber. Whilst holding up my torch to examine the vault, I accidentally scorched one of them. I mention this trivial circumstance, because afterwards it gave occasion to a most ridiculous, though to us a very important discussion. So far the story of the Greek was true, and it remained only to explore the galleries where the Arabs had formerly taken refuge, and where, without doubt, were deposited the mummies we were searching for. We had all of us torches, and our guides insisted upon our placing ourselves in such a way, that an Arab was before each of us. Though there appeared something mysterious in this order of march, we did not dispute with them, but proceeded. We now entered a low gallery, in which we continued for more than an hour, stooping or creeping as was necessary, and following its windings, till at last it opened into a large chamber, which, after some time, we recognised as the one we had first entered, and from which we had set out. Our conductors, however, denied that it was the same, but on our persisting in the assertion, agreed at last that it was, and confessed they had missed their way, but if we would make another attempt they would undertake to conduct us to the mummies. Our curiosity was still unsatisfied; we had been wandering for more than an hour in low subterraneau passages, and felt considerably fatigued by the irksomeness of the posture in which we had been obliged to move, and the heat of our torches in those narrow and low galleries. But the Arabs spoke so confidently of succeeding in this second trial, that we were induced once more to attend them. We found the opening of the chamber which we now approached guarded by a trench of unknown depth, and wide enough to require a good leap. The first Arab jumped the ditch, and we all followed him. The passage we entered was extremely small, and so low in some place as to oblige us to crawl flat on the ground, and almost always on our hands and knees. The intricacies of its windings resembled a labyrinth, and terminated at length in a chamber much smaller than that which we had left, but, like it, containing nothing to satisfy our curiosity. Our search hitherto had been fruitless, but the mummies might not be far distant, another effort, and we might still be successful.

The Arab whom I followed, and who led the way, now entered another gallery, and we all continued to move in the same manner as before, each preceded by a guide. We had not gone far before the heat became excessive;—for my own part I found my breathing extremely difficult, my head began to ache most violently, and I had a most distressing sensation of fulness about the heart.

We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of returning. At this moment the torch of the first Arab went out; I was close to him, and saw him fall on his side; he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, past me, advanced to his assistance, and stooped. I observed him appear faint, totter, and fall in a moment—he also was dead. The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short. We looked at each other in silent horror. The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly; our breathing became more difficult; our knees tottered under us, and we felt our strength nearly gone.

There was no time to be lost—the American, Barthow, cried to us to "take courage," and we began to move back as fast as we could. We heard the remaining Arab shouting after us, calling us Caffres, imploring our assistance, and upbraiding us with deserting him. But we were obliged to leave him to his fate, expecting every moment to share it with him. The windings of the passages through which we had come increased the difficulty of our escape; we might take a wrong turn, and never reach the great chamber we had first entered. Even supposing we took the shortest road, it was but too probable our strength would fail us before we arrived. We had each of us separately and unknown to one another observed attentively the different shapes of the stones which projected into the galleries we had passed, so that each had an imperfect clue to the labyrinth we had now to retrace. We compared notes, and only on one occasion had a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself; in this dilemma we were determined by the majority, and fortunately were right. Exhausted with fatigue and terror, we reached the edge of the deep trench which remained to be crossed before we got into the great chamber. Mustering all my strength, I leaped, and was followed by the American. Smelt stood on the brink, ready to drop with fatigue. He called to us "for God's sake to help him over the fosse, or at least to stop, if only for five minutes, to allow him to recover his strength." It was impossible—to stay was death, and we could not resist the desire to push on and reach the open air. We encouraged him to summon all his force, and he cleared the trench. When we reached the open air it was one o'clock, and the heat of the sun about 160°. Our sailors, who were waiting for us had luckily a *bardak** full of water, which they sprinkled upon us, but though a little refreshed, it was not possible to climb the sides of the pit; they unfolded their turbans, and slinging them round our bodies, drew us to the top.

"Our appearance alone without our guides naturally astonished the Arab who had remained at the entrance of the cavern; and he anxiously inquired for his *hababebas*, or friends. To have confessed they were dead would have excited suspicion, and would have alarmed the inhabitants of Amabdi, to pursue us and revenge the death of their friends. We replied therefore they were coming, and were employed in bringing out the mummies we had found, which was the cause of their delay.

[As the fate of the Arabs, however, could not long be concealed, our travellers had great difficulty in escaping, and had well nigh fallen victims to the vengeance of the tribe. The last of the three left in the cave, however, recovered, and effected his way home.]

---

* The name of the jars made at Kenne, of porous earth, and used to cool water.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.